

Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, MAY 7, 1866.

The "Mountain Partridge" Turns on Its Heels.

There is a sublimity of impudence as well as of moral grandeur. Audacity often impresses the beholder so strongly with amazement, that what reason would have failed to accomplish is secured by bold effrontery. There is a military maxim which declares that "Temerity is often the soundest discretion," and JAMES M. SCOVEL, despairing of cleansing himself of the charge of perjury, perjury, and treachery, has sought to win by insolence what could never be gained by argument.

The conduct of this *rara avis* is too well known to the reader for us to unnecessarily waste time in repeating it here. But as his defense is now entering on a new style of oratory, we cannot forbear calling attention to its beauties. The opening sentence, in which SIR PHILIP SIDNEY, Pegasus, Parnassus, Symposiums, and laurels are familiarly introduced, is a fine outburst of classic knowledge; and, had we not read it before in an article from the pen of our ex-Minister to Hong Kong, would have deeply impressed us with a profound veneration for the acquirements of the "State Senator." But all the playful satire contained in the peroration disappears in the succeeding sentence, when the accused leaps up as though he would indeed escape "like a partridge fleeing to the mountains," and utters a desperate appeal to memory—"Or it flashed across the eye of my mind, as I recollected through how many weary days in the fall of 1864 I carried the flag of my country and the banner of ANDY CURTIN through Franklin, Venango, Jefferson, and Clarion—it occurred to me that I so nearly lost my own election to the Senate of New Jersey, in my anxiety that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania should stand without a stain in that memorable campaign, that the League—so eager to reward modest merit—had prepared some unexpected, but not undesired testimonial for me."

We had never known before that JAMES carried or followed the flag of his country anywhere; but we think it more than likely that this is not a metaphor. We know of old how desirous to receive applause SCOVEL was; and hence are not surprised if he really did wave an American flag, in order by such clap-trap to be greeted with the coveted round of cheers. There is something else added to this short sentence, but the diction grows so obscure that we really cannot determine whether "the eloquent BREWSTER" called him "dear Philadelphia," or whether somebody else was thus honored.

Having laid mythology under contribution, a charge is made on SHAKESPEARE. That SCOVEL had read that author we know, because he distinctly asked, some time since, "What's he to Hecuba," etc. But now a new draught is drawn, and "air-drawn daggers," "skipping spirits," and the "God of Liberty" are conjured. There is a peculiarity about the production of this victim of "The world, the flesh, and the devil" which is noticeable, and we would call attention to it, so that the students of the grammar schools can avoid the same error in their compositions. When he commences a sentence the meaning is clear enough, but as he progresses, the idea grows fainter and fainter, until finally overwhelmed amidst a mass of words. But we cannot continue to analyze this refined and perspicuous production. It is so thoroughly SCOVEL that the whistle of the partridge sounds in each paragraph, the guns of the Cumberland seem booming in its types and figures, while Gibraltar is suggested because of the dim height at which the points are placed.

While we have a column of sentences about mythology and certain counties in the interior of Pennsylvania, yet the main, the only question, is entirely avoided. He says:—"Here is not the place in which to state my objections to the President of the Corn Exchange as the candidate for the United States Senate from New Jersey. My objections to him were perfectly satisfactory to me. I was ready to elect any man other than the President of the Corn Exchange. The power which sported with the Legislature did not recede from a position imperiously assumed; I could not recede from mine;" but does not state by what right he constituted himself the judge of whether the nominee of the party was a suitable man or not. Who was J. M. SCOVEL, that he dared to dictate to the great Union party of New Jersey? He was the servant of the Republican voters of Camden. They all favor the regular nominee, and how dared he to gainay their choice, and act as a modern tribune, to utter the "I forbid?" This he does not tell us, but prates about heart and conscience, popular faith and duty. It is

well to talk, but we have too often heard that—"A man may smile and smile, and be a villain." His whole course is characterized by the grossest violation of principle; the people have found him out, and he may well cry with "Cassio:"—"O, I have lost my reputation! I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is bestial!"

He calls it a bubble, so his reputation was one got without merit, but not less without deserving. His imbecility will not even allow him to make out a consistent case for himself.

He says, in one part, that it was because STOCKTON was illegally rejected from the Senate that he refused to go into joint convention; and in another, not a dozen lines below, he declares that "I was ready to elect any other man." What puerile and palpable inconsistency is herein shown!

JAMES M. SCOVEL thought that with his puny arm he could stop the advancement of the best of the Republicans in New Jersey. He will soon find his mistake. We are told of an Irishman who, once visiting the Alps, was shown the spot where the Danube originated. It was there a tiny stream. "Why," exclaimed the son of Erin, "if I am here in there I shall shut 'em off from all water at Vienna." Such has been SCOVEL'S idea; but despite his childish yet treacherous effort, the great, broad, deep stream of Union will ever flow in New Jersey, and despite all opposition gain its ends, subduing treason in the opposition, and crushing its perjured friends.

Colorado. COLORADO, the bill for whose admission as a State has now passed both Houses, and only awaits the President's signature to become a law, was originally carved out of the Territories of Kansas, Utah, and New Mexico. Ten years ago there was not a white man residing within its borders. In the summer of 1858, a small party of explorers, attracted by the rumors long prevalent among the Indians of the existence of gold somewhere about the head-waters of the Kansas, started out from Lawrence on a tour of discovery. They travelled as far west as Pike's Peak, which a number of them—a woman among the rest—ascended. They explored the country pretty thoroughly, going north until they reached Cherry creek, near the present site of the city of Denver. There they found gold in the sands of Cherry creek, and as they thought in paying quantities.

Members of the company returning to Kansas brought back specimens of the gold, and published the discovery. This was late in the fall of 1858, and was the first of late world-wide knowledge of the existence of gold in Colorado. The newly discovered region was then known under the general cognomen of Pike's Peak or the Pike's Peak country. A very large immigration rushed to Colorado in the following spring, the most of the immigrants immediately returning in disgust. Indeed, the discoveries of gold which up to this time had been made were not of a character to warrant the excitement that had been aroused. The diggings about Cherry creek were very limited in extent, and not at all rich. Still the immigration resulted in good, for thousands of the new-comers dispersed over the country prospecting, and soon in the mountains west of Denver discovered those rich and extensive deposits of gold-bearing quartz which have since made Colorado so famous.

The development of Colorado has been retarded, partly by the war, which diminished emigration and retarded the flow of capital, partly by difficulties encountered in the reduction of its ores, and still more by the discoveries of gold in Montana and Idaho. Its present population is probably not far from 100,000. Recently more successful methods of reducing its ores, and saving the gold, have been introduced, and a more promising future seems opening before it. Denver, its chief city, has a population of about 10,000, and is distant from Philadelphia by the most direct route 1882 miles.

The Last New York Forgery. FORGERIES and like crimes are getting to be so numerous among us that they scarcely excite public attention. If some prominent stock operator or bank officer steals or embezzles several hundred thousand dollars, the particulars of the affair are read in the newspapers with little more concern than is caused by a big fire or a steamboat explosion. Beyond some such exclamation as "Oh, oh!" "My eyes!" "What a great rascal!" or, by way of admiring eulogy of the smartness that went in for a great sum instead of a little one—"A fellow might as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb," the general mass of the community think little and say less about the last grand swindle.

It is only a few months ago that a young man, a son of one of the largest bankers in New York and a member in the firm of which his father was the head, committed forgeries involving millions of money. He seems to have been so indifferent about the matter as respects his own responsibility, either to the persons he had wronged or to the law he had violated, that he never left the city, but was taken on the public street a few days after the discovery of his crime, and bore himself throughout all the subsequent proceedings in his case before the Court with an immovable sang froid that was perfectly marvellous. His conduct in that regard can be accounted for on no other theory than that dishonesty in financial operations in New York had grown to be too common for special wonder, and also, perhaps, a fancy that the great wealth and high business position of his father might possibly screen the forger from the social and legal consequences of his enormous frauds. Nor was young KERCHUM much out in his calcu-

lations touching the sympathy his situation would excite. He was not only powerfully defended before the court that tried him, but since his conviction and imprisonment important appeals have been made by certain leading merchants and bankers in New York to the Governor of that State for a pardon.

Hence, there need be no surprise at the forgeries just perpetrated by a New York broker named JOHN ROSS. There was not much in the case of Mr. KERCHUM, junior, to deter anybody from imitating his exploits; and though ROSS was more moderate in his aspirations, he played, nevertheless, for a pretty nice stake (about \$300,000), and had the sharpness to make off with his booty. Whether he will be caught or not is doubtful, while it is pretty certain that if taken and brought to trial, there will be more money, zeal, and influence spent to save him from the whip of justice, than to convict and punish him.

There is one fact in the transactions of ROSS that deserves a remark or two. Report says:—

"Some days since, it would appear, arrangements were made by the forger to purchase fifty thousand dollars in gold from the firm, and on Wednesday afternoon ROSS called in person to receive the funds. While the money was being counted the purchaser produced a check for sixty-four thousand and odd dollars, drawn on the Continental Bank—with which ROSS was known to have an account—to the order of the drawer, and by him duly endorsed. As this check bore the certification stamp of the teller of the bank, a prudent member of the firm sent a lad to the Continental Bank to assure himself of the genuineness of the certification. The teller of the financial institution at which the document was presented, examined the paper, and at once pronounced the same duly certified."

This shows how carelessly banking business, involving thousands of dollars, is done in New York. It would seem almost impossible that the first teller of a bank, with his suspicions aroused by circumstances, could declare genuine a forgery of his own certification of a check. And yet this actually occurred, according to the above-quoted statement. If, therefore, it shall be concluded that the act of the teller could not have been the result of want of care or skill in his office, then the only other hypothesis left is, that the teller was an accomplice of ROSS in the forgery, and this would appear to be the opinion that has already obtained in New York. One of the papers there says:—

"It is rumored that the teller of the institution, being subsequently called upon to produce his certification book, to ascertain if the number of the check was to be found thereupon as an evidence of its genuineness, declined to do so, and many incline to the belief that the paper passed upon Messrs. CROSTK & Co. is genuine."

Such instances of crime in business circles are fitted to cause a very general feeling of distrust, and to hinder the movements of trade and finance to the extent that confidence in men's honesty is weakened. But forgeries and speculations will multiply, unless a wholesome public sentiment is exerted to prevent them; and that can never be, so long as reputedly respectable men try to protect criminals like young KERCHUM from judicial condemnation, and, falling in that, next seek to have them pardoned.

Equity the Best Policy. It should not be forgotten that, in our endeavors to have the late Rebel States reconstructed upon the basis of justice and essential republicanism, we are laboring for the best interests of all the people of those States. The lasting welfare of the late slaveholders and Rebels themselves will be best consulted by the triumph of equity. They do not see it so, perhaps, yet that is no reason why equity should not be enforced by the nation for the common good.

The oligarchic class at the South cannot be trusted with even its own best interests. It is short-sighted and infatuated. To gratify its pride and arrogance it would, if left to itself, bring ruin upon its own head. The Rebellion is proof of this. No step could have been more suicidal for the South, yet the ruling class plunged into it reckless of results. So, too, with regard to the question of labor at the South, upon which its very life as a community depends, the ruling class is acting with its accustomed fatuity. Instead of seeking to make the blacks, who form the great mass of the laboring population, contented, and attaching them to the soil, they are doing everything possible to oppress and degrade them. Some are even so demoted as to wish to drive them out of the country altogether. If left to themselves, the late slaveholders would forever ruin the material interests of the South.

Again, everybody can see that it is for the interest of the South to secure as great an influx as possible of Northern emigration and capital. But, instead of acting so as to secure this desirable end, the ruling class is doing everything it can to create such a state of society and public sentiment that no Northern man will feel safe in living there, or in sending a dollar of money there for investment. Even their newspapers are becoming filled again with their old tirades of abuse concerning the "Yankees," and are directly inciting the ignorant rabble to their former deeds of violence and lawlessness. Upon every great question which involves the future welfare and progress of the South, her ruling classes are exhibiting a degree of folly painful to contemplate.

It is quite evident that the measure of our action towards these people should be, not their own quarrelsome demands, not their prejudiced likes or dislikes, but our own sense of justice and right. We have the power, and the moral and political right to use it, and we ought to use it for the highest good of the whole people. If these Rebels, who have so lately laid down the arms with which they sought to overthrow the Government, are dissatisfied with our actions, let them be dissatisfied. Their opinion, in view of their late action, is of but little consequence. It is vastly more important that equity and the public good should be secured.

EAST TENNESSEE.—The movement for erecting the new State of East Tennessee is being vigorously pressed. The Knoxville Convention has adopted, with almost entire unanimity, an address to the Legislature of the State favoring a division. East Tennessee is emphatically loyal, while the western part of the State is quite as strongly disloyal. A bitter state of feeling exists between the two sections, and the movement for a division is very popular among the loyal people. Should the consent of the Legislature be obtained to the proposed erection of the new State, the matter will then come before Congress for its approval or rejection.

A COUNTERTIFFETER was lately convicted on the testimony of a colored witness in the United States District Court at Newbern, North Carolina. Under the old conservative regime this criminal would have escaped, as the testimony of a colored person could not be received. This was a good arrangement for criminals, but a bad one for justice.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, May 7, 1866. The Stock Market opened dull this morning, but prices, with one or two exceptions, were steady. Government bonds are firmly held at the advance. 5-20s sold at 102 1/2; 10 1/2s bid for 6s of 1881; 10 1/2s for 7 3/4s; and 9 1/2s for 10 1/4s. City loans are in fair demand at a further advance; the new issue sold at 97 1/2, an advance of 1/2, and old do. at 93, an advance of 1/2. In Railroad shares there was less doing. Catawissa preferred sold at 31 1/2; a slight decline; Reading at 53 1/2, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53 1/2, an advance of 1/2; and Philadelphia and Erie at 33, no change; 12 1/2s bid for Camden and Amboy; and 42 for Elmira preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in fair demand. He-tonville sold at 31 1/2, closing at the former rate; a decline of 1/2; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 19 1/2; 7 1/2s bid for Second and Third; 5 1/2s for Tenth and Eleventh; 3 1/2s for Spruce and Pine; 5 1/2 for Chesnut and Walnut; 3 1/2 for Green and Coates; and 3 1/2 for Union. Bank shares are firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 220 was bid for North America; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics; 52 for Commercial; 20 for Mechanics; 98 for Kensington; 51 for Penn Township; 30 for Manufacturers and Mechanics; 62 for City; and 52 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there is no change to notice. Delaware Division sold at 5 1/2. 27 1/2 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35 for preferred do.; 11 1/2 for Morris Canal preferred; 62 for Wyoming Valley Canal; and 54 for Lehigh Navigation. Oil shares were dull and neglected, with the exception of Ocean, which sold largely at from 7 1/2 to 8, the latter rate an advance of 1/2. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES 10-10 A.M. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

Table with columns for stock types and prices. Includes entries for American Gold, American Silver, and various bonds.

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, May 7.—The Flour Market continues to be characterized with much firmness, but the transactions are limited to the wants of the home trade, who purchase in small lots only at prices ranging from 87 to 88 1/2 barrel for superfine; 86 1/2 to 87 for extra; 84 1/2 to 85 for No. 1; and 82 1/2 to 83 for No. 2. Flour for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., including 1200 barrels of the latter to go out of the market, and 1100 barrels for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour continues quiet, but firm, with small sales at 56 1/2 to 57 barrel. In Corn Meal no change to notice.

There is a good demand for Wheat of prime quality and lower extra in the market. Small quantities are reported at 82 1/2 to 83 for fair and good red; 82 1/2 to 83 for choice, do.; and 81 1/2 to 82 for white. Rye is in good demand, with sales of 500 bushels at 82 cents; and 1500 bushels at 81 1/2 cents. There is a moderate inquiry for corn, but little business is done for same. Sales of 2000 bushels of white at 83 cents. Oats are scarce and in active request, with sales of Pennsylvania at 80 cents; Delaware at 81 1/2 cents; in Harley and Mail no sales reported.

Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy seed; Flaxseed (white) is in demand, with sales at 80 1/2 cents. No. 1 Quercetin continues very scarce, but there is not much demand for the article. We quote at 82 1/2 to 83. There is no change to notice in the Whisky market. 100 sales of Pennsylvania and rolled at 82 1/2 to 83, and 50 lbs. Ohio at 82 1/2.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, May 7.—The Cattle Market is more active this week, and prices have advanced fully 1 cent per lb. About 2100 head arrived, and sold at from 17 1/2 to 18 1/2 cents for extra; 15 1/2 to 16 1/2 cents for fair; and 14 1/2 to 15 1/2 cents for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales: 15 head, Jacob Selinger, Lancaster co., 7 1/2 to 8, gross; 10 " McPhillip & Wonniger, Linc. co., 14 to 15; 100 " Owen Smith, Lancaster co., 16 to 17; 10 " E. S. McPhillip, Lancaster co., 17 to 18; 10 " Ulan & Buchman, Lancaster co., 16 to 17; 10 " Owen Smith, Lancaster co., 16 to 17; 10 " Munnery & Bro., West. co., 8 1/2 to 9; 10 " Schamberg & Frank, Linc. co., 15 to 17; 10 " Chandler Co., Ches. co., 14 to 15; 10 " Dryden & Brother, Lancaster co., 14 to 15; 10 " A. A. Hahn & Co., West. co., 14 to 15; 10 " H. A. Hahn & Co., West. co., 14 to 15; 10 " Martin Fuller & Co., Lancaster co., 16 to 17; 10 " J. K. Kirk, Lancaster co., 16 to 17; 10 " Wood & Haines, Lancaster co., 16 to 17; 10 " P. Hahnway, Lancaster co., 15 to 17; 10 " J. Turner, Lancaster co., 16 to 17; 10 " P. McPhillip, Lancaster co., 16 to 17; 10 " A. J. Christy, Lancaster co., 16 to 17; 10 " Kunkle & Miller, Chester county, 14 to 15; 10 " Chandler Co., Ches. co., 14 to 15; 10 " H. Wood, Chester county, 14 to 15. Sheep continue in fair demand, and 8000 head arrived and sold at from 12 1/2 to 13 cents, as to quality. Cows have advanced, 8000 head sold at 20 to 25 for Springers, and 4000 to 5000 head for Milk Cows. Hogs, 1000 head, sold at 12 to 13 cents, as to quality, at the different yards at from 11 1/2 to 12 cents, net.

AN ETHIOPIAN CHANGING HIS SKIN.—The Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald has the annexed curious statement:—"We are informed of a singular case of change of color that is now going on in the person of a black man living in Culpeper county, Va. Our informant has known the negro for fifteen years, and describes him to have been at one time as 'black as tar.' Within the last three months the negro has been gradually changing his skin. His hands are still dark, but from the wrists to the shoulders his arms are as fair as any white man's. His whole body is spotted, gradually changing its hue. It is a marvel, in view of the fact that the negro has never had a day's sickness and is healthy now."

ARRREST OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBER.—Four of the other persons, including one railroad brakeman, implicated in the (New Haven Railroad) robbery of the Adams Express Company, on the 6th of January last, were arrested yesterday and held for trial. The investigation of the case will disclose the manner in which crimes are planned in the metropolis, and the numerous agencies secured to make their perpetration successful.—New York Express, 5th.

HORRID.—An old citizen, named Ben O. Davis, some remarks during the recent riot in Memphis as to the good disposition of a colored barber with whom he was conversing, when he was instantly shot dead for it by some person unknown.

FASHIONS IN THE PROVINCIAL TOWNS.—The Toledo (Ohio) Blade asserts that there are, by actual count, one hundred and seventy-five different styles of hats worn by the ladies of that city, and visible any fine day on the street.

Excuse a little inconvenience... W. H. SHUFELBINDER, No. 720 CHESTNUT ST. W. ANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTH COOKER, SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

WILCOX & GIBBS' Twisted Loop Stitch. No. 720 CHESTNUT ST. FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES. SPECIAL NOTICES. See the second page for additional Special Notices.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY. FREIGHT DEPARTMENT. This company will be removed to the company's new building on the corner of LEVY ST. and MARKET ST. Entrance on Chestnut street and on Market street. It is the largest office in Philadelphia, and its resources will be displayed by Messrs. M. H. Cross, Hugh Clarke, Massa Warner, J. A. George, J. C. B. Standridge and F. D. Jones. Professor THOMAS BISHOP has volunteered his services. TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. For sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chestnut; at Deaver & Sons, 10th and Chestnut; at Deaver & Sons, 10th and Chestnut; at Deaver & Sons, 10th and Chestnut. No tickets will be sold at the doors of the Church.

THE GRAND ORGAN, BUILT BY J. C. B. STANBRIDGE, 707 ST. CLEMENS'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH AND CHERRY STREETS. FRIDAY EVENING, May 11, 1866, at 8 o'clock. It is the largest organ in Philadelphia, and its resources will be displayed by Messrs. M. H. Cross, Hugh Clarke, Massa Warner, J. A. George, J. C. B. Standridge and F. D. Jones. Professor THOMAS BISHOP has volunteered his services. TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. For sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chestnut; at Deaver & Sons, 10th and Chestnut; at Deaver & Sons, 10th and Chestnut; at Deaver & Sons, 10th and Chestnut. No tickets will be sold at the doors of the Church.

AMUSEMENTS. S. B. HOWE'S EUROPEAN CIRCUS. Will exhibit in Philadelphia on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and SUNDAY, MAY 11, 12, and 13, at 8 o'clock. COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 11, at the corner of LOCUST and BROAD STREETS. PERFORMANCE EVERY DAY AND EVENING. A GORGEOUS PAGEANT WILL BE REPEATED every brilliant that ever beheld by mortals since the days of Charley or the soldiers of the Field of the Cloth of Gold. BEAUTIFUL TABLEAU CAR: Carrying a Living LION IN THE STREET! and containing all the wonders of America, represented by a group of beautiful Females, classically draped. At the feet of the Goddess of Liberty crouches a large living Lion, trained by Mr. Crockett. Around are grouped beautiful girls, representing EUROPE, AFRICA, ASIA, and AMERICA. SEPTEN TRIGINTA DEVS OF WILD AND FEROCIOUS and other Charotic Cars, and Brevets of exquisite workmanship, drawn by a magnificent stud of foreign horses, and succeeded by the most attractive outdoor display ever witnessed in this continent. MR. CROCKET'S DEVS OF WILD AND FEROCIOUS will be exhibited at each performance by Mr. PIERCE, who will enter the DEN OF LIONS, and exhibit his own magnetic power over the monsters of the den, and the Lion, which will be shown with its own naked hand, and demonstrate its control over them. DOUBLE TROUPE OF GYMNASTS, Lady and Gen. Lemay Riders, Trained Lions, Horses, Ponies, etc. etc. Admission, 50 cents. Children under 12 years, 25 cents. Performances at 8 o'clock. N. B.—For full particulars see large posters and circulars.

A REWARD OF \$30 WILL BE PAID AT A RECRUITING OFFICE, No. 118 S. SECOND STREET, for apprehension and delivery of the following-named deserters from the United States Army, supposed to be lurking in this city:— Name, Rank, Age, Corp. Charles Franz, private, 24, 5th Inf. Regt. Charles Franz, private, 24, 5th Inf. Regt. Henry Tracy, recruit, 24, 5th Inf. Regt. Wm. Stratton, do., 24, 5th Inf. Regt. Brevet Colonel U. S. Army, Recruiting Officer.

\$12,000, \$10,000, \$6,000, AND OTHER amounts to loan on Mortgage. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 102 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. PARASOLS AT \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, AND \$2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, \$1.40, \$1.60, \$1.75. Address Box No. 1888, Philadelphia Post Office, 53 1/2 Arch St. No. 21 S. EIGHTH STREET.

BANK NOTICES. THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1866. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5), and also an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5) for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes. B. R. COMEYNS, Cashier. FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866. The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5) on the extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5) for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes. W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier. CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. (7) on the extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5) for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes. J. W. TORREY, Cashier. SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA. FRANKFORD, May 1, 1866. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5) on the extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5) for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes. W. H. SHUFELBINDER, Cashier. CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5) on the extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5) for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes. WILLIAM P. HANNA, Cashier.

FASHIONS 1866. RECOMMEND J. W. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (Or Double Spring) SKIRTS. They will not bend or break like the Single Springs. They are acknowledged by all Ladies, throughout the length and breadth of the land to be the most Perfect and Agreeable SKIRT ever invented, and unequalled in Elegance, Elasticity, Lightness, Durability, Comfort and Economy. The Last New Style IS THE CELEBRATED EMPRESS TRAIL, Which is the MOST BEAUTIFUL AND AGREEABLE SKIRT ever worn, being particularly adapted to the present fashionable style of dresses—so says "Godley's Lady's Book;" "Frank Leslie's Fashion Magazine;" "Dunmore's Monthly Magazine of Fashions;" "The London Tailor;" "The Bazaar of Fashion;" and the Fashion Articles of the different Newspapers. See opinions of the Press and Fashion Magazines generally, procuring the great SUPERIORITY of these CELEBRATED SKIRTS. AT WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole owners of the PATENT, WESTS, BRADLEY & CARV, WAREHOUSES AND OFFICE, No. 97 CHAMBERS, AND Nos. 79 and 81 READE STS., New York.

THE GRAND ORGAN, BUILT BY J. C. B. STANBRIDGE, 707 ST. CLEMENS'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH AND CHERRY STREETS. FRIDAY EVENING, May 11, 1866, at 8 o'clock. It is the largest organ in Philadelphia, and its resources will be displayed by Messrs. M. H. Cross, Hugh Clarke, Massa Warner, J. A. George, J. C. B. Standridge and F. D. Jones. Professor THOMAS BISHOP has volunteered his services. TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. For sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chestnut; at Deaver & Sons, 10th and Chestnut; at Deaver & Sons, 10th and Chestnut; at Deaver & Sons, 10th and Chestnut. No tickets will be sold at the doors of the Church.

AMUSEMENTS. S. B. HOWE'S EUROPEAN CIRCUS. Will exhibit in Philadelphia on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and SUNDAY, MAY 11, 12, and 13, at 8 o'clock. COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 11, at the corner of LOCUST and BROAD STREETS. PERFORMANCE EVERY DAY AND EVENING. A GORGEOUS PAGEANT WILL BE REPEATED every brilliant that ever beheld by mortals since the days of Charley or the soldiers of the Field of the Cloth of Gold. BEAUTIFUL TABLEAU CAR: Carrying a Living LION IN THE STREET! and containing all the wonders of America, represented by a group of beautiful Females, classically draped. At the feet of the Goddess of Liberty crouches a large living Lion, trained by Mr. Crockett. Around are grouped beautiful girls, representing EUROPE, AFRICA, ASIA, and AMERICA. SEPTEN TRIGINTA DEVS OF WILD AND FEROCIOUS and other Charotic Cars, and Brevets of exquisite workmanship, drawn by a magnificent stud of foreign horses, and succeeded by the most attractive outdoor display ever witnessed in this continent. MR. CROCKET'S DEVS OF WILD AND FEROCIOUS will be exhibited at each performance by Mr. PIERCE, who will enter the DEN OF LIONS, and exhibit his own magnetic power over the monsters of the den, and the Lion, which will be shown with its own naked hand, and demonstrate its control over them. DOUBLE TROUPE OF GYMNASTS, Lady and Gen. Lemay Riders, Trained Lions, Horses, Ponies, etc. etc. Admission, 50 cents. Children under 12 years, 25 cents. Performances at 8 o'clock. N. B.—For full particulars see large posters and circulars.

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